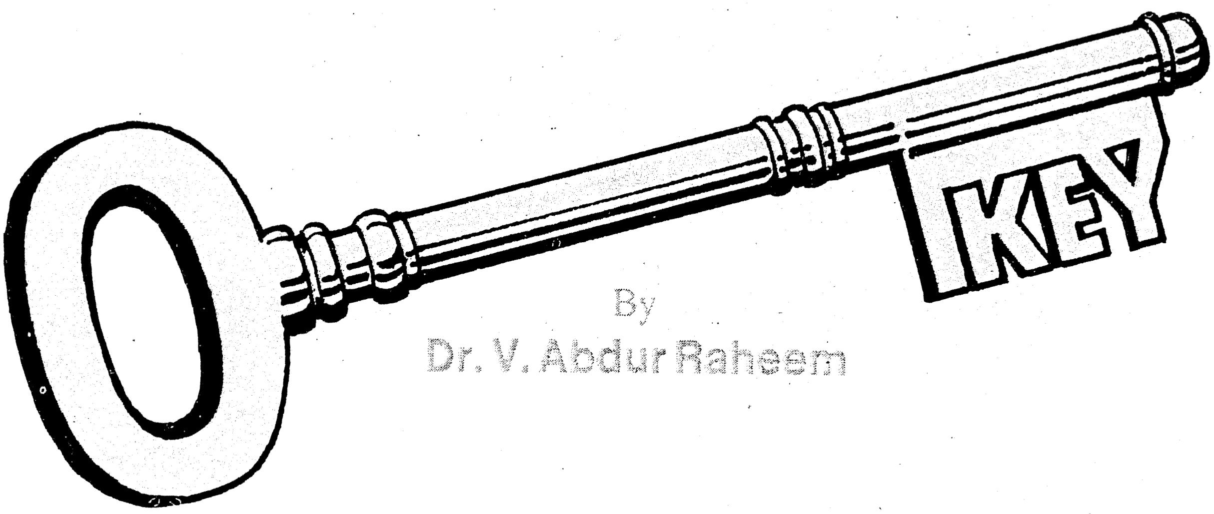
KEY

to

Durūs al-lughat al-'arabiyyah li ghair al - natiqina biha

Part I



By

Dr. V. Abdur Raheem

دروس اللغة العربية

لغير الناطقين بها

الجزء الأول

FOREWORD

The need for a key in English and other languages to my book **Durūs al-lughat al-'arabiyyah** has long been felt. Such a key in English is now a reality *al-hamdu liLlah.*

Each lesson is dealt with in three sections. In the first section all the grammatical rules occuring in the lesson are explained. The second section gives a translation of the questions contained in the Exercise Section. The third section contains the vocabulary.

It is hoped that this key will greatly help those readers who wish to learn Arabic by themselves.

I will be glad to receive any suggestions from the readers, and to answer their queries. Suggestions and queries may be addressed to me c/o Islamic Foundation Trust, 78, Perambur High Road, Chennai - 600 012.

The Author
Dr. V.Abdur Raheem

Explanation of certain Grammatical Terms & Symbols

1. Fathah is the vowel sign (ـَ) denoting "a".
2. Kasrah is the vowel sign (ـِ) denoting "i".
3. Dammah is the vowel sign (ـُ) denoting "u".
4. Sukūn is the sign (ـْ) denoting absence of a vowel.
5. Shaddah is the sign (ـّ) denoting doubling of the letter.

"â" is long "a" as in *father.*

"î" is long "i" as in *machine.*

"û" is long "u' as in *rule.*

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

LESSON 1

In this lesson we learn the following things:

What is this?	مَا هَذَا ؟
This is a book.	هَذَا كِتَابٌ .
Is this a house?	أ هَذَا بيتٌ ؟
Yes, this is a house.	نعم ، هَذَا بَيْتٌ .
No, this is a mosque.	لا ، هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ .
Who is this?	مَنْ هَذَا ؟

☞Note:

1. هَذَا is pronounced هَاذَا, but it is written without the first alif.
2. Arabic has no word corresponding to the English "is", i.e. Arabic has no copula.
3. There is no word in Arabic corresponding to "a" in English as in "this is a book". The n-sound at the end of the Arabic noun (*kitâbu-n*, *baitu-n*, *masjidu-n*) is the Arabic indefinite article corresponding to the English "a"/ "an". This n-sound is called **tanwîn**.
4. The particle أَ placed at the beginning of a statement turns it into a question, e.g.

This is a house.	هَذَا بَيْتٌ .
Is this a house?	أَهَذَا بَيْتٌ ؟

بَيْتٌ	house	وَلَدٌ	boy
مَسْجِدٌ	mosque	طَالِبٌ	student
بَابٌ	door	رَجُلٌ	man
كِتَابٌ	book	تَاجِرٌ	merchant
قَلَمٌ	pen	كَلْبٌ	dog
مِفْتَاحٌ	key	قِطٌّ	cat
مَكْتَبٌ	writing table	حِمَارٌ	donkey
سَرِيْرٌ	bed	حِصَانٌ	horse
كُرْسِيٌّ	chair	جَمَلٌ	camel
نَجْمٌ	star	دِيْكٌ	rooster
قَمِيْصٌ	shirt	مُدَرِّسٌ	teacher
طَبِيْبٌ	doctor	مِنْدِيْلٌ	kerchief

Lesson 2

In this lesson, we learn the use of ذَلِكَ meaning "that", and وَ meaning "and", e.g.

This is a house and that is a mosque. هَذَا بَيْتٌ، وَذَلِكَ مَسْجِدٌ

Note:

1. ذَلِكَ is pronounced ذَالِكَ but it is written without the alif.

2. The word وَ is written close to the following word.

Vocabulary

إِمَامٌ	imâm	سُكَّرٌ	sugar
حَجَرٌ	stone	لَبَنٌ	milk

LESSON 3

In this lesson we learn the use of the Arabic definite article «al» which corresponds to the English "the" When the definite article «al» is prefixed to a noun naturally the indefinite article (-n) is dropped, e.g.

بَيْتٌ	⇨	الْبَيْتُ
*baitu-**n***	⇨	*al-baitu*

Arabic has 28 letters. Of these 14 are called Solar Letters, and the other 14 are called Lunar Letters. In the articulation of the Solar Letters the tip or the blade of the tongue is involved as in t, n, r, s, etc. The tip or the blade of the tongue does not play any part in the articulation of the Lunar Letters as in b, w, m, k, etc.

When «al» is prefixed to a noun beginning with a Solar Letter the «l» of «al» is assimilated to the Solar Letter, e.g. al-shams (the sun) is pronounced *ash-shamsu*. No change takes place in writing (الشَّمْسُ). The assimilation is indicated by the shaddah on the first letter of the noun.

No such assimilation takes place with the Lunar Letters, e.g. al-qamaru (the moon) is pronounced *al-qamaru* (الْقَمَرُ).

Here are some more examples of the assimilation of the «l» of «al» to the Solar Letters:

- al-najmu becomes ***an**-najmu*
- al-rajulu becomes ***ar**-rajulu*
- al-dîku becomes ***ad**-dîku*
- al-samaku becomes ***as**-samaku*

See the table of Lunar and Solar Letters (page 19 of the Arabic book).

Note that the «a» of «al» is pronounced only when it is not preceded by another word. If it is preceded by a word it is dropped in pronunciation, though it remains in writing, e.g. *al-baitu*. Here the «a» is pronounced, but if it is preceded by «wa» meaning "and" the «a» is dropped and the phrase is pronounced *wa l-baitu* not *wa al-baitu*.

To indicate this omission in pronunciation this sign « ؞ » is placed above the hamzah: وٱلْبَيْتُ

The initial vowel (a, i, or u) which is omitted when preceded by a word is called **hamazatu l-wasl**.

The door is open.	الْبَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ .
The pen is broken.	الْقَلَمُ مَكْسُورٌ .

☞Note:

We have learnt that the tanwîn is the indefinite article, and it is to be translated as «a», e.g. بَيْتٌ a house. This does not apply to adjectives like مَفْتُوْحٌ "open", and مَكْسُوْرٌ "broken".

🕮 Vocabulary

غَنِيٌّ	rich	x	فَقِيْرٌ	poor
طَوِيْلٌ	tall	x	قَصِيْرٌ	short
بَارِدٌ	cold	x	حَارٌّ	hot
جَالِسٌ	sitting	x	وَاقِفٌ	standing
جَدِيْدٌ	new	x	قَدِيْمٌ	old
قَرِيْبٌ	near	x	بَعِيْدٌ	far away
نَظِيْفٌ	clean	x	وَسِخٌ	dirty
صَغِيْرٌ	small	x	كَبِيْرٌ	big
خَفِيْفٌ	light	x	ثَقِيْلٌ	heavy
الوَرَقُ	paper		المَاءُ	water
التُّفَّاحُ	apple		جَمِيْلٌ	beautiful
الدُّكَّانُ	shop		حُلْوٌ	sweet
مَرِيْضٌ	sick			

✍Exercises:

Ex.1: (page 15)

These words are to be read and written with the correct ending, e.g.

مَسْجِدٌ *masjidun* is with tanwîn.

الْمَسْجِدُ ***al**-masjidu* has no tanwîn.

Ex.2: (page 15)

Fill in the blanks with the words given.

Ex.3: (page 16)

Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Note that the first word in the sentence should have «al» e.g.

الْبَيْتُ نَظِيْفٌ . The house is clean.

Ex.4: (page 17)

Read and write with the correct ending.

Ex.5: (page 17)

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Ex.6: (page 18)

Match the words in (a) with those in (b)

Ex.7: (page 20)

Read and write the words keeping in mind the rules pertaining to Solar and Lunar Letters.

LESSON 4

In this lesson we will learn the use of prepositions.

1. Arabic nouns have endings to show their functions in the sentence. The normal ending of a noun is «-u » as in

   (The house is new). *al-baitu jadîd-**u**-n* — الْبَيْتُ جَدِيْدٌ

   A noun with the normal ending is said to be in the nominative case. In Arabic it is called مَرْفُوْعٌ.

   After a preposition this ending changes to: «-i» e.g.

   *al-bait-**u*** (the house) — الْبَيْتُ

   *fi l-bait-**i*** (in the house) [1] — فِي الْبَيْتِ

   *bait-**u**-n* (a house) — بَيْتٌ

   *fi bait-**i**-n* (in a house) — فِي بَيْتٍ

   *al-maktab-**u*** (the table) — الْمَكْتَبُ

   *'ala l-maktab-**i*** (on the table) — عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ

   A noun preceded by a preposition is said to be in genitive case (in Arabic مَجْرُوْرٌ).

2. In this lesson we also learn the two pronouns: هُوَ "he, it", and هِيَ "she, it".

   In Arabic all nouns are either masculine or feminine.

   A masculine noun is referred to by the pronoun هُوَ whether it denotes a human being, an animal or a thing. e.g.

   Where is the boy? — أَيْنَ الْوَلَدُ؟

   He is in the mosque. — هُوَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ .

---

[1] The word فِي has a long «î». But when it is followed by «al» the «î» is shortened because in Arabic long vowels are not followed by a consonant which has no vowel. (fîl ⇨ fil).

Where is the book?	أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ ؟
It is on the table.	هُوَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ .

And a feminine noun is referred to by the pronoun هِيَ whether it denotes a human being, an animal or a thing. e.g.

Where is Aminah?	أَيْنَ آمِنَةُ ؟
She is in the house.	هِيَ فِي الْبَيْتِ .
Where is the watch?	أَيْنَ السَّاعَةُ ؟
It is on the bed.	هِيَ عَلَى السَّرِيْرِ .

Most feminine nouns end with a round ta (ة) but there are some which do not have any ending.

☞Note:

1. We have learnt that the tanwîn is the indefinite article, e.g. بَيْتٌ a house. This rule does not apply to proper nouns. So حَامِدٌ is just "Hâmid", not "a Hâmid".
2. Feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn, e.g. فاطِمَةُ ، زَيْنَبُ ، آمِنَةُ

Vocabulary

أَيْنَ	where	عَلَى	on
غُرْفَةٌ	room	السَّمَاءُ	sky
الحَمَّامُ	bathroom	الفَصْلُ	classroom
المَطْبَخُ	kitchen	المِرْحَاضُ	toilet
فِي	in		

Exercises

Ex.1: Answer the following questions (the answers are to be based on the lesson).

Ex.2: Read and write with the correct ending.

Ex.3: At the end of page 23: Read and write with the correct endings. Remember that masculine proper nouns end in «-un», and feminine proper nouns end in «-u».

LESSON 4A

In this part we learn two more prepositions: مِنْ meaning "from" and إِلَى meaning "to".

- We also learn two more pronouns: أَنَا "I" and أَنْتَ "You".

أَنَا "I" is for both masculine and feminine, e.g.

I am Muhammad. أَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ .

I am Aminah. أَنَا آمِنَةُ .

But أَنْتَ "you" is only for masculine singular. You will learn the feminine and plural forms later on.

- We also learn here two verbs ذَهَبَ "he went" and خَرَجَ "he went out".

Note the Following:

Where is Bilâl? أَيْنَ بِلالٌ ؟

He went to the mosque. ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ .

Bilâl went to the mosque. ذَهَبَ بِلالٌ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ .

So ذَهَبَ means "he went" but if it is followed by a noun as the subject, the pronoun "he" is dropped.

Vocabulary

مِنْ from.(If it is followed by اَلْ it becomes مِنَ)

إِلَي	to	الفِلِبِّيْنُ	The Philippines
اليَابَانُ	Japan	المَدْرَسَةُ	school
الصِّيْنُ	China	السُّوْقُ	market
الهِنْدُ	India	الجَامِعَةُ	university
المُدِيْرُ	headmaster		

Exercises:

Ex.1: Answer the following questions (the answers are to be based on the lesson).
Ex.2: Read and write with the correct ending.
Ex.3: Read and write.
Ex.4: Fill in the blanks with suitable propositions.

Lesson 5

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. Bilâl's book (*kitâbu bilâl-i-n*) كِتَابُ بِلَالٍ

   The imâm's house (*bait-u l-imam-i*) بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ

   In كِتَابُ بِلَالٍ the first word is the thing possesed.

   It is called **mudâf**. The second word بِـلَالٍ is the possessor. It is called **mudâf ilaihi**.

☞Note:

a) that the mudâf takes neither the definite nor the indefinite article. So it is wrong to say كِتَابٌ بِلَالٍ or الكِتَابُ بِلَالٍ . The mudâf is definite by position, and does not need the definite article.

b) the mudâf ilaihi is in the genitive case. It can have tanwîn as in the first example or اَلْ as in the second example.

بِلَالٌ *Bilâl-**u**-n*	بَيْتُ بِلَالٍ *bait-u Bilâl-**i**-n*
الإِمَامُ *al-imam-**u***	بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ *bait-u l-imam-**i***

c) كِتَـابُ مَـنْ؟ "whose book?". Note that مَنْ is not in the genitive case because it is indeclinable, i.e. it does not change to indicate its function. There are certain indeclinable nouns in Arabic which remain unchanged.

d) عَلَى مَكْتَـبِ الْمُـدَرِّسِ . Note that مَكْتَب is in the genitive case because of the preposition عَلَى and الْمُدَرِّس is in the genitive case because it is mudâf ilaihi.

2. تَحْتَ "under". The noun following تَحْتَ is in the genitive because it is mudâf ilaihi: تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ ، تَحْتَ الْكِتَابِ

3. يَا is a vocative particle. A noun following يَا has only one dammah:
يَا بِلاَلُ not يَا بِلاَلٌ etc. يَا بِلاَلُ ، يَا شَيْخُ ، يَا أُسْتَاذُ

4. The words اِسْمٌ and اِبْنٌ commence with hamzatu l-wasl. When preceded by a word the initial «i-» is dropped in pronunciation.

اِسْمُ الْوَلَدِ بِلاَلٌ ، وَاسْمُ الْبِنْتِ آمِنَةُ .

ism-u *l-walad-i bilâl-u-n,* ***wa sm-u*** *l-bint-i âminat-u*

اِبْنُ الْمُدَرِّسِ طَبِيبٌ ، وَابْنُ الإِمَامِ تَاجِرٌ .

ibn-u *l-mudarris-i tabîb-u-n* ***wa bn-u*** *l-imâm-i tâjir-u-n.*

أَيْنَ ابْنُ حَامِدٍ؟

aina ***bn-u*** *hâmid-i-n?*

✍ Exercises:

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.
Ex.2: Form possessive phrase with the help of the two words.
Ex.3: Read and write with the correct ending. Note that the mudâf has «-u» ending, and the mudâf ilaihi has «-i» ending with or without tanwîn. If the mudâf is preceded by a proposition it has «-i» ending.
Ex.4: Read.
Ex.5: Fill in the blanks with suitable words.
Ex.6: Correct the following.
Ex.7: Read the following with the correct ending.

Note that the noun after يا has no nunation, but only one dammah, e.g. *shaikh-**u-n**/ yâ shaikh-**u**.*

Ex.8: Make questions on the pattern of the example with the help of the pictures.
Ex.9: Read the following keeping in mind the rules regarding the hamzatu l-wasl.

📖 Vocabulary

الرَّسُوْلُ	the messenger	تَحْتَ	under, beneath
العَمُّ	paternal uncle	الإِبْنُ	son
الشَّارِعُ	street	السَّيَّارَةُ	car
الكَعْبَةُ	the Ka'bah	هُنَا	here
الخَالُ	maternal uncle	هُنَاكَ	there
مُغْلَقٌ	closed, shut	البِنْتُ	daughter, girl
الإِسْمُ	name	الطَّبِيْبُ	doctor
الحَقِيْبَةُ	bag, case		

LESSON 6

In this lesson we learn:

1. هٰذِهِ which is the feminine of هٰذَا. It is pronounced هَاذِهِ but the alif is omitted in writing.

   This is a boy and this is a girl. هٰذَا وَلَدٌ وَ هٰذِهِ بِنْتٌ

2. Nouns and adjectives are made feminine by adding a «ةٌ» at the end. The last. letter before this (ةٌ) takes a fathah (a)....

مُدَرِّسٌ	⇨	مُدَرِّسَةٌ
mudarris-u-n (teacher)	⇨	*mudarris-**a**-**t**-u-n* (lady teacher)

Certain nouns have a separate form for feminine e.g.

اِبْنٌ son	بِنْتٌ daughter
أَخٌ brother	أُخْتٌ sister

All nouns in Arabic are either masculine or feminine. Feminine nouns and adjectives usually have the ةٌ-ending. But there are certain words which do not have this ending. Students when learning a new noun must learn its gender also. Double members of the body are usually feminine while single members are masculine, e.g.,

Feminine	Masculine
يَدٌ hand	رَأْسٌ head
رِجْلٌ leg	أَنْفٌ nose
عَيْنٌ eye	فَمٌ mouth
أُذُنٌ ear	وَجْهٌ face

3. لِ is a preposition meaning "belongs to, for" e.g.,

   This belongs to Bilâl and that belongs to Hâmid. هٰذَا لِبِلَالٍ ، وَ ذٰلِكَ لِحَامِدٍ

Praise belongs to Allâh. — الحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

Note that the word اللّٰهُ becomes لِلّٰهِ *lillah-i* (belonging to Allâh) by just dropping the alif. No lâm need be added to the word.

لِمَنْ means "whose" or "belonging to whom" e.g.,

Whose is this ? Whom does this belong to? — لِمَنْ هَذَا ؟

Whose is the book? — لِمَنِ الْكِتَابُ ؟

Note that مَنْ becomes مَنِ when followed by اَلْ

4. أَيْضاً means "also", e.g.

This is beautiful, — هَذَا جَمِيْلٌ ،

and that is also beautiful. — وَ ذَلِكَ أَيْضاً جَمِيْلٌ .

5. جِداً means "very", e.g.

This is very big. — هَذَا كَبِيْرٌ جِداً .

✍ Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Answer the question.

Ex.3: Fill in the blanks in the left column with the same predicate as in the sentences in the right column after turning them into feminine.

Ex.4: Correct the following.

Ex.5: Read the following with the correct ending.

🕮 Vocabulary

المِكْوَاةُ	iron (for ironing)	الأَنْفُ	nose
البَقَرَةُ	cow	الفَمُ	mouth
الدَّرَّاجَةُ	bicycle	القِدْرُ	cooking pot (fem.)
المِلْعَقَةُ	spoon	الأُذُنُ	ear
الفَلاَّحُ	farmer	العَيْنُ	eye
الأُمُّ	mother	اليَدُ	hand
الأَبُ	father	الرِجْلُ	leg
الثَلاَّجَةُ	fridge	سَرِيْعٌ	fast
الشَايُ	tea	النَّافِذَةُ	window
المَغْرِبُ	west	الشَرْقُ	east
القَهْوَةُ	coffee		

LESSON 7

In this lesson we learn تِلْكَ which is feminine of ذَلِكَ "that" e.g.,

This is Bilâl and that is Hâmid.	هَذَا بِلاَلٌ ، وَ ذَلِكَ حَامِدٌ .
This is Aminah and that is Maryam.	هَذِهِ آمِنَةٌ ، وَ تِلْكَ مَرْيَمُ .

Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks with ذَلِكَ or تلك.

Vocabulary

النَّاقَةُ	she-camel	الْبَيْضَةُ	egg
الْبَطَّةُ	duck	الْمُؤَذِّنُ	mu 'adhdhin
الْمُمَرِّضَةُ	nurse	الدَّجَاجَةُ	hen

LESSON 8

In this lesson we learn:

1. How to say "this book" in Arabic. We have seen that هَذَا كِتَابٌ means "this is a book". Now we learn that هَذَا الْكِتَابُ means "this book". This is not a sentence. To make it a sentence we must add a predicate e.g. "this book is new" هَذَا الْكِتَابُ جَدِيْدٌ .

   All demonstrative pronouns can be used to make this construction, e.g.

   That man is an engineer. ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ مُهَنْدِسٌ .

   This watch is beautiful. هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ جَمِيْلَةٌ .

   That nurse is from Japan. تِلْكَ الْمُمَرِّضَةُ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ .

2. We have seen that the normal ending of a noun is «-u», and it changes to «-i» after prepositions, and when the noun is a possessor, e.g.

   The house is beautiful. الْبَيْتُ جَمِيْلٌ .

   Bilâl is in the house. بِلَالٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ .

   This is the key of the house. هَذَا مِفْتَاحُ الْبَيْتِ .

   Nouns ending in long «-â» have no endings. They remain unchanged, e.g.,

   This is America. هَذِهِ أَمْرِيْكَا .

   I am from America. أَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِيْكَا .

   He is the president of America. هُوَ رَئِيْسُ أَمْرِيْكَا .

3. خَلْفَ "behind", أَمَامَ "in front of". The noun after these have «-i» ending e.g.

   The house is behind the mosque. الْبَيْتُ خَلْفَ الْمَسْجِدِ .

   Hâmid is in front of the teacher. حَامِدٌ أَمَامَ الْمُدَرِّسِ .

4. جَلَسَ means "he sat".

Where did Muhammad sit?	أَيْنَ جَلَسَ مُحَمَّدٌ ؟
He sat in front of the teacher.	جَلَسَ أَمَامَ الْمُدَرِّسِ .

Exercises

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.
Ex.2: Read and write.
Ex.3: Change the following sentences as shown in the example:

هَذَا كِتَابٌ .	⇨	هَذَا الْكِتَابُ لِمُحَمَّدٍ .
This is a book.	⇨	This book belongs to Muhammad.

Ex.1: Make questions and answers as shown in the example using the word لِمَنْ "whose".
Ex.2: Read the following keeping in mind the rule pertaining to nouns ending in «-â».
Ex.3: Read and write keeping in mind the rule pertaining to خَلْفَ and أَمَامَ.

Vocabulary

أَمْرِيكَا	America	السِّكِّينُ	knife
مُغْلَقٌ	closed	أَلْمَانِيَا	Germany
العِرَاقُ	Iraq	إِنْكَلْتَرَا	England
سُوِيْسْرَا	Switzerland	المُسْتَشْفَى❋	hospital

❋ Note that the final ى which is pronounced alif has no dots. So فِي is *fi*, and عَلَى is *'alā*.

LESSON 9

Part A

In this lesson we learn:

1. The adjective in Arabic. The adjective in Arabic follows the noun it qualifies, i.e. unlike in English it comes after the noun, e.g.

   A new house. بَيْتٌ جَدِيْدٌ

   In Arabic the adjective is called *na't* (نَعْتٌ), and the noun it qualifies is called *man'ût* (مَنْعُوْتٌ). The adjective is in agreement with the noun in the following matters:

a) Gender. The adjective of a masculine noun is masculine, and that of a feminine noun is feminine, e.g.

وَلَدٌ صَغِيْرٌ	⇨	بِنْتٌ صَغِيْرَةٌ
a small boy		a small girl
كِتَابٌ جَدِيْدٌ	⇨	سَيَّارَةٌ جَدِيْدَةٌ
a new book		a new car

b) Being definite or indefinite. If the noun is definite the adjective is also definite. And if the noun is indefinite so also is the adjective, e.g.

Bilâl is a new teacher. بِلاَلٌ مُدَرِّسٌ جَدِيْدٌ

The new teacher is in the class. الْمُدَرِّسُ الْجَدِيْدُ فِي الْفَصْلِ .

c) Case. The adjective is in the same case as the noun, e.g.

This is a new house. (*bait-**u**-n jadid-**u**-n*) هَذَا بَيْتٌ جَدِيْدٌ .

I am in a new house. (*fi bait-**i**-n jadid-**i**-n*) أَنَا فِي بَيْتٍ جَدِيْدٍ .

The new house is beautiful. (*al-bait-**u** l-jadid-**u***) الْبَيْتُ الْجَدِيْدُ جَمِيْلٌ .

Who is in the new house? (*fi l-bait-**i** l-jadid-**i***) مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ الْجَدِيْدِ ؟

2. Adjectives ending in «-ân» have no tanwîn, e.g.

كَسْلَانُ *kaslân-u* (lazy)

جَوْعَانُ *jau'ânu* (hungry)

عَطْشَانُ *'atshân-u* (thirsty)

غَضْبَانُ *ghadbân-u* (angry)

مَلآنُ *mal'*ân-u (full)

✍Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.
Ex.2: Fill in he blanks with suitable adjectives.
Ex.3: Fill in the blanks with nouns suitable to the adjectives.
Ex.4: Read keeping in mind the rule pertaining to adjectives ending in «-ân».

📖Vocabulary

الفَاكِهَةُ	fruit	الإِنْكِلِيْزِيَّةُ	English (language)
العُصْفُوْرُ	sparrow	صَعْبٌ	difficult
الطَّائِرُ	bird	المَدِيْنَةُ	city
العَرَبِيَّةُ	Arabic	القَاهِرَةُ	Cairo
اللُّغَةُ	language	اليَوْمَ	today
سَهْلٌ	easy	لِمَاذَا	why
مُجْتَهِدٌ	hardworking	الكُوْبُ	cup
شَهِيْرٌ	famous		

Part B

In this part we learn:

1. Adjective qualifying a definite noun, e.g.

   Where is the new teacher? أَيْنَ الْمُدَرِّسُ الْجَدِيْدُ ؟

2. Relative pronoun الَّذِي. If it refers to a human being it is to be translated "who", and if it refers to an animal or a thing "which", e.g.

   الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الآنَ **تَاجِرٌ شَهِيْرٌ** .

   The man who went out of the mosque just now is a famous merchant.

   الْبَيْتُ الَّذِي أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ **لِلإِمَامِ** .

   The house which is in front of the mosque belongs to the imam.

3. Note that when لِ is used with a noun having اَلْ, the alif of اَلْ is omitted:

   الإِمَامُ ⇨ لِلإِمَامِ

   الْمُدَرِّسُ ⇨ لِلْمُدَرِّسِ

4. عِنْدَ "with". The noun following it has «-i» ending e.g.

   The teacher is with the headmaster. الْمُدَرِّسُ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيْرِ .

Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks with the adjective given in brackets. Note that if the noun has اَلْ the adjective should also have اَلْ.

Ex.3: Read and write.

المَكْتَبَةُ	library	الثَّانَوِيَّةُ	secondary school
الآنَ	now, just now	الوَزِيْرُ	minister
هُنَاكَ	there	حَادٌّ	sharp
المُسْتَوْصَفُ	clinic, small hospital	السُّوْقُ	market
المِرْوَحَةُ	fan	إِنْدُوْنِيْسِيَا	Indonesia
الكُوَيْتُ	Kuwait	الشَّارِعُ	street

LESSON 10

In the lesson we learn:

1. The possessive pronouns: كَ , هُ ; هَا , ي :

   *kitâb-u-**ka*** (your book). Here "your" is for masculine singular. كِتَابُكَ

   *kitâb-u-**hu*** (his book) كِتَابُهُ

   *kitâb-u-**hâ*** (her book) كِتَابُهَا

   *kitâb-**i*** for *kitâb-u-i* (my book) كِتَابِيْ

   These pronouns are not full-fledged words. They are like suffixes attached to the nouns.

2. As we have seen "your book" is كِتَابُكَ and "his book" is كِتَابُهُ.

   The word for "father" is أَبٌ and for "brother" is أَخٌ.

   "Your brother" is أَخُوْكَ and not أَخُكَ.

   An extra waw و has to be added between the mudâf and the mudâf ilaihi. In the same way "his father" is not أَبُهُ but أَبُوْهُ.

   Note the following:

   "Muhammad's house" is بَيْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ .

   But "Muhammad's father" is أَبُوْ مُحَمَّدٍ .

   And "Muhammad's brother" is أَخُوْ مُحَمَّدٍ .

   "My father" and "my brother" have no extra waw, e.g. أَبِيْ , أَخِيْ .

   The nouns which take this extra waw when they are mudâf are four words. You have learnt two, and you will learn the other two in future إِنْ شَاءَ اللّٰهُ.

3. We have already learnt that the word عند meaning "with" It is also used to convey the idea of "to have", e.g. أَعِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ؟ "Have you a pen?" (literally, "Is there a pen with you?").

4. We have already learnt the preposition لِ meaning "belonging to" When it is attached to the pronouns it takes fatha (لَ): لَكَ "belongs to you", لَهُ "belongs to him", لَهَا "belongs to her"; but لِي "belongs to me", has kasrah.

☞ Note :

لِي أَخٌ means "I have a brother", literally "a brother belongs to me."

لِي فَمٌ means "with" "I have a mouth", literally "a mouth belongs to me."

It is wrong to say عِنْدِي فَمٌ/عِنْدِي أَخٌ because عِنْدَ is used with things which are separable, and relations and parts of the body are not of this nature.

5. We have learnt ذَهَبَ "he went". Now we learn ذَهَبْتَ "you went" (masculine singular) and ذَهَبْتُ "I went".

Did you go to school today?	أَذَهَبْتَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْيَوْمَ ؟
Yes, I went.	نَعَمْ ، ذَهَبْتُ .

6. We have learnt that feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn e.g. مَرْيَمُ ، آمِنَةُ

Likewise, masculine proper nouns with ة-ending also have no tanwîn, e.g.

حَمْزَةُ ، أُسَامَةُ ، مُعَاوِيَةُ

7. مَعَ Means with. To understand the difference between مَعَ and عِنْدَ remember that if you say:

الْمُدَرِّسُ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ .

"The teacher is with the headmaster" it means that the teacher has gone to the headmaster's office, *and he is with him there*, but: مَع

الْمُدَرِّسُ مَعَ الْمُدِيْرِ .

doesn't have this restriction. He can be with the headmaster *anywhere*.

Note that the noun after مَعَ has «-i» ending.

8. بِالْجَامِعَةِ "at the university". بِـ is a preposition meaning "at" "in".

Note that الْجَامِعَةُ الإِسْلاَمِيَّةُ بِالْمَدِيْنَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ means "Islamic University at Madinah Munawwarah".

9. In Lesson 1 we have learnt that ما means 'what'. This word is also used as a negative particle. so ما عِندي سيارةٌ. means 'I don't have a car', 'I have no car'

Exercises

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.
Ex.2: Fill in the blanks with the suitable possessive pronouns.
Ex.3: From five questions and answers on the pattern of the example.
Ex.4: From five questions and answers on the pattern of the example.
Ex.5: Attach possessive pronouns to the following nouns as shown in the example. Remove the tanwîn before attaching the pronoun:

*kitâb-u-**n*** ⇨ *kitâb-u-ka*

With the possessive pronoun of the first person the case ending "-u" has also to be removed:

*kitâb-**u-n*** ⇨ *kitâb-î*

Ex.6: Read the following.
Ex.7: Read the following.
Ex.8: Read the following.
Ex.9: Read the example and then read the proper nouns with the correct endings.

Vocabulary

الزَّمِيْلُ	colleague, class-mate	الفَتَى	young man
الزَّوْجُ	husband	وَاحِدٌ	one
الطِفْلُ	child		

LESSON 11

This is a revision lesson. It contains only two new words:
فِيْهِ/فِيْهَا and أُحِبُّ

1. فِيْهِ means "in it", e.g.

Who is in the house?	مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ ؟
There are my father and mother in it.	فِيْهِ أَبِي وَأُمِّي .

2. The feminine is فِيْهَا , e.g.

Who is in the room?	مَنْ فِي الغُرْفَةِ ؟
There is my brother in it.	فِيْهَا أَخِي .

3. أُحِبُّ means "I love, I like", e.g.

I love my father, my mother, my brother and my sister.[1]	أُحِبُّ أَبِي وَأُمِّي وَأَخِي وَأُخْتِي .

The object of a verb is in the accusative case (مَنْصُوْبٌ), i.e. it takes «-a» ending.

But it does not appear in a noun which has the possessive pronoun of the first person attached to it. Here are some examples of the object without the possessive pronoun of the first person:

(*uhibbu llâh-**a***) I love Allâh.	أُحِبُّ اللّٰهَ .
(*uhibbu r-rasûl-**a***) I love the Messenger.	أُحِبُّ الرَّسُوْلَ .
(*uhibbu rasûl-**a** llâhi*) I love the Messenger of Allâh.	أُحِبُّ رَسُوْلَ اللّٰهِ .
(*uhibbu l-lughat-**a** l-'arbiyyat-**a***) I love Arabic language.	أُحِبُّ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ .

---

1 In English the word "and" is used only before the last word, but in Arabic وَ must be used all through.

Here we can learn تُحِبُّ "you love" (masculine singular).

Do you love Allâh?	أَتُحِبُّ اللَّهَ ؟
Do you love your language (*lughat-**a**-ka*)?	أَتُحِبُّ لُغَتَكَ ؟
Whom do you love?	مَنْ تُحِبُّ ؟
What do you love?	مَاذَا تُحِبُّ ؟

LESSON 12

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. We have learnt before أَنْتَ "you" for masculine singular. Now we learn أَنْتِ "you" for feminine singular, e.g.

   Where are you from, Aminah? مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتِ يَا آمِنَةُ؟

   The possesive pronoun from أَنْتِ is كِ «-ki», e.g.

   Where is your house, Maryam? أَيْنَ بَيْتُكِ يَا مَرْيَمُ؟

2. We have already leant that the possessive pronoun from أَنْتَ isكَ, e.g.

   Where is your house, Bilal? أَيْنَ بَيْتُكَ يَا بِلاَلُ ؟

   We have already learnt ذَهَبَ "he went", ذَهَبْتُ "I went" and ذَهَبْتَ "you went".

   Now we can learn ذَهَبَتْ "she went", e.g.

   Where is Aminah? أَيْنَ آمِنَةُ ؟

   She went to the university. ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الجَامِعَةِ .

   If the subject is mentioned the pronoun "she" has to be dropped, e.g.

   Maryam went to school. ذَهَبَتْ مَرْيَمُ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ .

   In ذَهَبَتْ the last letter تْ has sukûn.

   If a verb like this is followed by اَلْ the sukun is changed to kasrah e.g.

   The girl went. ذَهَبَتِ البِنْتُ

3. We have already learnt اَلَّذِي "who, which" for masculine singular. Now we learn اَلَّتِي for feminine singular, e.g.

   الطَّالِبَةُ اَلَّتِي جَلَسَتْ أَمَامَ الْمُدَرِّسَةِ **مِنْ أَلْمَانِيَا** .

   The girl student who sat in front of the lady teacher is form Germany.

السَّاعَةُ الَّتِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ **لِلْمُدَرِّسِ** .

The watch which is on the table belongs to the teacher.

4. We have learnt كِتَابُكَ "your book". Now note هذا كِتَابُكَ أَنْتَ "this is **your** book". Here أَنْتَ has been added for emphasis. This is used in case there is doubt or dispute.

Note also:

هَذَا بَيْتُهُ **هُوَ**. هَذَا قَلَمِي **أَنَا** . ذَلِكَ كِتَابُهَا **هِيَ** .

✍Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Change the pronoun in the following sentences to feminine as explained in the example.

Ex.3: Change the subject of the following sentences to feminine as explained in the example.

Ex.4: Fill in the blanks with الَّذِي or الَّتِي

الشَّجَرَةُ	tree	العَمُّ	paternal uncle
سُوْرِيَا	Syria	العَمَّةُ	paternal aunt
المَدْرَسَةُ الْمُتَوَسِّطَةُ	middle school	الخَالُ	maternal uncle
المُفَتِّشُ	inspector	الخَالَةُ	maternal aunt
الفَتَاةُ	young lady	مُسْتَشْفَى الوِلاَدَةِ	maternity hospital
الدَفْتَرُ	notebook	يَا سَيِّدِي	sir!
مَالِيْزِيَا	Malaysia	يَا سَيِّدَتِي	madam!
أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ	I am fine	كَيْفَ حَالُكَ؟	how are you? how do you do?
آبَاءٌ	pl of أَبٌ father	أُمَّهَاتٌ	pl of أُمٌّ mother
عُلَمَاءُ	pl of عَالِمٌ scholar	وُزَرَاءُ	pl of وَزِيْرٌ minister
ضِعَافٌ	pl of ضَعِيْفٌ weak	أَقْوِيَاءُ	pl of قَوِيٌّ strong

بَعْدَ after (the noun following بعد is in the genitive case)

المَمْلَكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السَّعُوْدِيَّةُ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

LESSON 13

Part A

In this lesson we learn:

1. The plural of nouns and adjectives. In English adjectives have no plural form. We say: "good man" and "good men". But in Arabic even adjectives have plural form.
   In English we have two kinds of plural form:
   (1) Sound, and
   (2) Broken
   In the sound plural the word retains its original form e.g.
   Book ⇨ books, pen ⇨ pens.
   In the broken plural the original form of the word is changed to a great extent, e.g.
   Man ⇨ men, woman ⇨ women.
   In Arabic we have these two kinds of plural form: sound and broken.

- The **sound plural** is either masculine or feminine. The sound masculine plural has «-ûna» ending. e.g.

مُسْلِمٌ *muslim-**u-n***	⇨	مُسْلِمُوْنَ *muslim-**ûna***
مُدَرِّسٌ *mudarris-**u-n***	⇨	مُدَرِّسُوْنَ *mudarris-**ûna***

The sound feminine plural has "ât-u-n" ending. e.g.

مُسْلِمَةٌ *muslimat-u-n*	⇨	مُسْلِمَاتٌ *muslimât-u-n*
مُهَنْدِسَةٌ *muhandisat-u-n*	⇨	مُهَنْدِسَاتٌ *muhandisât-u-n*

Note that in this plural form the singular has short «a» before the «t» (*muslimat-u-n*), and the «t» is round (ة), where as in the plural the «a» is long, and the «t» is open (*muslimât-u-n*).

In pronunciation the only difference between the singular and the plural is the shortness and length of «a»:

muslimat-u-n   *muslimât-u-n*
⇧   ⇧

- The **broken plural**. Unlike in English, the broken plural is very widely used in Arabic. There are more than twenty patterns of the broken plural. Some are given in this lesson. These are:

فُعُوْلٌ (1u2û3-u-n)[1]	نَجْمٌ *najm-u-n*	نُجُوْمٌ *nujûm-u-n*
فُعُلٌ (1u2u3-u-n)	كِتَابٌ *kitâb-u-n*	كُتُبٌ *kutub-u-n*
فِعَالٌ (1i2â3-u-n)	جَبَلٌ *jabal-u-n*	جِبَالٌ *jibâl-u-n*
فُعَّالٌ (1u22â3-u-n)	تَاجِرٌ *tâjir-u-n*	تُجَّارٌ *tujjâr-u-n*
أَفْعَالٌ (a12â3-u-n)	قَلَمٌ *qalam-u-n*	أَقْلَامٌ *aqlâm-u-n*
فُعَلَاءُ (1u2a3â'-u) This is without tanwîn	زَمِيْلٌ *zamîl-u-n*	زُمَلَاءُ *zumalâ'-u*
أَفْعِلَاءُ (a12ilâ'-u) This is without tanwîn	صَدِيْقٌ *sadîq-u-n*	أَصْدِقَاءُ *asdiqâ'-u*
فِعْلَةٌ (1i23at-u-n)	أَخٌ *akh-u-n*	إِخْوَةٌ *ikhwat-u-n*

The Student is advised to learn the plural form of every new noun and adjective he learns.

1 The numbers 1,2 and 3 refer to the first, second and third letters of the word.

2. The plural of هَذَا and هَذِهِ is هَؤُلَاءِ (*hâ'ulâ'i*), e.g.

هَذَا تَاجِرٌ .	هَؤُلَاءِ تُجَّارٌ .
This is a merchant.	These are merchants.
هَذِهِ مُدَرِّسَةٌ .	هَؤُلَاءِ مُدَرِّسَاتٌ .
This is a lady teacher.	These are lady teachers.

Note that هَؤُلَاءِ is mostly used with human beings. Its use to refer to non-human beings is rare. See lesson 16 to find out what word to be used with non-human beings.

3. The plural of هُوَ "he" is هُمْ "they" (masculine). Unlike the singular هُوَ the plural هُمْ is used to refer only to human beings, e.g.

هُوَ مُدَرِّسٌ .	هُمْ مُدَرِّسُوْنَ .
He is a teacher.	They are teachers.

The plural of ـهُ (his) is ـهُمْ (their),e.g.

Where is their house? أَيْنَ بَيْتُهُمْ ؟

Their father is a famous merchant أَبُوْهُمْ تَاجِرٌ شَهِيْرٌ .

Note that the words for "they" and "their" have the same form (هُمْ).

4. We have learnt ذَهَبَ "he went". Now "they went" is ذَهَبُوْا *dhahabû*. Note that there is an alif at the end of the word which is not pronounced.
Note that the pronoun that we have learnt in this part of the lesson is masculine. We will learn the feminine pronoun in Part B of this lesson.

5. بَعْضُ "some",e.g.

بَعْضُهُمْ مُدَرِّسُوْنَ ، وَبَعْضُهُمْ مُهَنْدِسُوْنَ .

Some of them areteachers,and some (of them) are the engineers.

Exercises

Ex.1: Change the subject of the following sentences to plural as shown in the example.

Ex.2: Change the underlined word to plural and reconstruct the sentence.

Ex.3: Make the following nouns mudâf using first a noun, and then a pronoun as shown in the example.

Note that in nouns ending in alif and hamzah the hamzah is written above a waw when followed by a pronoun, but when followed by a noun it remains independent. e.g.

Muhammad's sons	أَبْنَاءُ مُحَمَّدٍ
His sons	أَبْنَاؤُهُ

Ex.4: Change the subject of the following sentences to plural as shown in the example.

Ex.5: Read and write.

Ex.6: Write the plural of the following nouns and adjectives.

Vocabulary

فِتْيَةٌ	plural of فَتًى young man	أَسْمَاءُ	pl of اِسْمٌ name
طِوَالٌ	pl of طَوِيْلٌ tall	رِجَالٌ	pl of رَجُلٌ man
طُلاَّبٌ	pl of طَالِبٌ student	النَّاسُ	people
جُدُدٌ	pl of جَدِيْدٌ new	قِصَارٌ	pl of قَصِيْرٌ short
ضَيْفٌ	guest, pl ضُيُوْفٌ	حُجَّاجٌ	pl of حَاجٌّ pilgrim
قَرْيَةٌ	village	أَصْدِقَاءُ	pl of صَدِيْقٌ friend
حَقْلٌ	field, pl حُقُوْلٌ	المَطْعَمُ	restaurant, mess
زُمَلاَءُ	pl of زَمِيْلٌ class-mate	أَبْنَاءٌ	pl of اِبْنٌ son
مُجْتَهِدُوْنَ	pl مُجْتَهِدٌ hardworking	شَيْخٌ	old man, learned-man, pl شُيُوْخٌ

In this part we learn the following:

1. The plural of هِيَ "she" is هُنَّ ,e.g.

   They are my brothers, هُمْ إِخْوَتِي ،

   and they are my sisters. وَهُنَّ أَخَوَاتِي .

   The plural of هَا "her" is هُـنَّ " their". Note that the pronouns for "they" and "their" are the same.

   They are my class-mates and this is their house. هُنَّ زَمِيلاَتِي ، وَهَذَا بَيْتُهُنَّ

2. We have already learnt that the plural of هَذِهِ is هَؤُلاَءِ, i.e. it is the same for both the masculine and the feminine.

3. We have learnt in Part A that ذَهَبُوْا means "they went" (masculine). "They went" (feminine) is ذَهَبْنَ (*dhahabna*), e.g.

   Where are your brothers? أَيْنَ إِخْوَتُكَ ؟

   They went to the university. ذَهَبُوْا إِلَى الْجَامِعَةِ .

   And where are your sisters? أَيْنَ أَخَوَاتُكَ ؟

   They went to the library. ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ .

4. We have already learnt the formation of the sound feminine plural. In the pronunciation the «a» before the «t» is lengthened. In writing, in addition to this, the “round ta” is changed to “open ta”, e.g.

مُسْلِمَةٌ	⇨	مُسْلِمَاتٌ
muslimat-u-n	⇨	*muslimât-u-n*

Note that the following plurals which are irregular:

بِنْتٌ	بَنَاتٌ
bint-un	*banât-un*
أُخْتٌ	أَخَوَاتٌ
ukht-un	*akhawât-u-n*
فَتَاةٌ	فَتَيَاتٌ
fatâ-u-n	*fatayât-u-n*

✍ Exercises

Ex.1: Change the subject in the following sentences to plural. Note that adjectives like كِبَارٌ ، صِغَارٌ ، طِوَال ، جُدُدٌ are the same for masculine and feminine.

Ex.2: Read and write.

Ex.3: Change the subject in the following sentences to plural .

Ex.4: Fill in the blanks using the suitable demonstrative pronoun:

(هَذَا ، هَذِهِ ، هَؤُلاَءِ).

Note that هَؤُلاَءِ is for both masculine and feminine.

Ex.5: Fill in the blanks using the suitable personal pronoun:

(هُوَ ، هُمْ ، هِيَ ، هُنَّ).

Ex.6: Write the plural of the following nouns and adjectives.

📖 Vocabulary

أُسْتَاذَةٌ	lady professor	النِّسَاءُ	women (plural from a different root)
زَوْجَةٌ	wife	زَوْجٌ	husband
عَمَّةٌ	aunt (father's sister)		
المَرْأَةُ	women		
مُسْتَشْفَى الْوِلاَدَةِ	maternity hospital		

Part C

In this part we learn that the plural of ذَلِكَ and تِلْكَ is أُوْلَائِكَ "those". Note that the waw (وَ) in أُوْلَائِكَ is not pronounced. The words is pronounced *ulâ'ika*.

✍Exercises

Ex.1: Change the subject of the following sentences to plural as shown in the example.

Ex.2: Fill in the blanks using the suitable demonstrative pronoun:(أُوْلَائِكَ ,تِلْكَ, ذَلِكَ).

Ex.3: Write the plural of the following nouns.

Ex.4: Read the following keeping in mind that these broken plural patterns have no tanwîn.

LESSON 14

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. The plural of أَنْتَ "you" (masculine singular) is أَنْتُمْ ,e.g.

   Who are you? — مَنْ أَنْتُمْ ؟

   The plural of كَ "your" is كُمْ , e.g.

   Brothers, where is your house? — أَيْنَ بَيْتُكُمْ يَا إِخْوَانُ ؟

2. The plural of أَنَا "I" is نَحْنُ. Like أَنَا its plural نَحْنُ refers to both the masculine and feminine, e.g.

   We are Muslims (masculine). — نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُوْنَ .

   We are Muslims (feminine). — نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَاتٌ .

   We have learnt that بَيْتِي means "my house". Now we learn that "our house" is بَيْتُنَا *bait-u-**nâ***, e.g.

   Allah is our Lord. — اللّٰهُ رَبُّنَا .

   Islam is our faith. — الإِسْلَامُ دِيْنُنَا .

   مُحَمَّدٌ – صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ – نَبِيُّنَا .

   Muhammad (peace and blessing of Allah be upon him) is our Prophet.

3. ذَهَبْتَ means "you went" (mas. sing.). ذَهَبْتُمْ means "you went" (mas. pl), e.g.

   Where did you go, my sons? — أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتُمْ يَا أَبْنَائِي ؟

4. ذَهَبْتُ means "I went". And "we went" is ذَهَبْنَا (*dhahab**nâ***). Note that "they went" (feminine) is ذَهَبْنَ *dhahab**na***. The difference between the two is that in ذَهَبْنَ the final «a» is short, and in ذَهَبْنَا it is long.

5. We have seen that feminine proper nouns have no tanwîn, e.g. آمِنَةُ، مَرْيَمُ، خَدِيْجَةُ.

Now we learn that non-Arabic proper nouns also have no tanwîn, e.g وِلْيَمُ ، هِتْلَرُ ، لَنْدَنُ ، بَاكِسْتَانُ .

The names of most of the prophets are non-Arabic, and therefore, they have no tanwîn, e.g.

آدَمُ ، إِبْرَاهِيْمُ ، إِسْحَاقُ ، إِسْمَاعِيْلُ ، يَعْقُوْبُ .

If however, the non-Arabic proper noun has only three letters, and is masculine, it has tanwîn, e.g.

نُوْحٌ ، لُوْطٌ ، جُرْجٌ (George) ، خَانٌ

6. We have learnt that mudâf is definite by position. So, when the mudâf has an adjective it must be definite, e.g.

The imam's new house. بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ الْجَدِيْدُ .

Here بَيْتُ is the mudâf, and it is definite by position. The same applies to the mudâf whose mudâf ilaihi is a possessive pronoun, e.g. بَيْتُهُ الجَدِيْدُ "his new house".

Note the following:

The imam's new house. بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ الْجَدِيْدُ .

The new imam's house. بَيْتُ الإِمَامِ الْجَدِيْدِ .

7. أَيٌّ "which". It is used as a mudâf, e.g.

Which house is this? أَيُّ بَيْتٍ هَذَا ؟

Which student went out? أَيُّ طَالِبٍ خَرَجَ ؟

- When preceded by a proposition it is in the genitive case, e.g.

Which country are you from? مِنْ أَيِّ بَلَدٍ أَنْتَ ؟

In which class-room did you sit? فِي أَيِّ فَصْلٍ جَلَسْتَ ؟

- It can be in the accusative case, e.g.

Which language do you like? أَيَّ لُغَةٍ تُحِبُّ ؟

Exercises

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.
Ex.2: Read and write.
Ex.3: Use the following nouns with the possessive pronouns as shown in the example.
Ex.4: Read.
Ex.5: Read the following nouns keeping in mind the rule pertaining to non-Arabic proper nouns.

Vocabulary

أَهْلاً وَسَهْلاً وَمَرْحَباً welcome	الدُّسْتُوْرُ constitution (law)
طِفْلَةٌ child (feminine)	القِبْلَةُ prayer direction
المَطَارُ airport	المَحْكَمَةُ lawcourt
الكُلِّيَّةُ faculty, college	حَفِيْدٌ grandson, pl حَفَدَةٌ
كُلِّيَّةُ الطِّبِّ Faculty of Medicine	الحَدِيْقَةُ garden
كُلِّيَّةُ الْهَنْدَسَةِ Faculty of Engineering	الرَّبُّ Lord
كُلِّيَّةُ التِّجَارَةِ Faculty of Commerce	يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ Saturday
كُلِّيَّةُ الشَّرِيْعَةِ Faculty of Islamic Law	الشَّهْرُ month
نَصْرَانِيٌّ Christian, pl نَصَارَى	رَجَبٌ the month of Rajab
النَّبِيُّ Prophet	اليُوْنَانُ Greece
الدِّيْنُ religion	إِخْوَةٌ pl of أَخٌ
شَفَاهُ اللّٰهُ May Allah grant him health!	

LESSON 15

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. The plural of أَنْتِ "you" (feminine singular) is أَنْتُنَّ .

   Who are you, sisters? مَنْ أَنْتُنَّ يَا أَخَوَاتِي ؟

   We are the imam's daughters. نَحْنُ بَنَاتُ الإِمَامِ .

2. The plural of كِ "your" (feminine singular) is كُنَّ , e.g.

   Where is your house, ladies? أَيْنَ بَيْتُكُنَّ يَا سَيِّدَاتُ ؟

   Our house is near the mosque. بَيْتُنَا قَرِيْبٌ مِنَ المَسْجِدِ .

3. We have learnt ذَهَبْتِ "you went" (feminine singular). Its plural is ذَهَبْتُنَّ, e.g.

   Where did you go, sisters? أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتُنَّ يَا أَخَوَاتُ ؟

   Where did you go, brothers? أَيْنَ ذَهَبْتُمْ يَا إِخْوَانُ؟

4. قَبْلَ means "before", بَعْدَ means "after". They are always mudâf, and the noun following them is in the genitive case. e.g.

   After the lesson بَعْدَ الدَّرْسِ

   Before the prayer قَبْلَ الصَّلاَةِ

5. رَجَعَ "he returned".

   Has the imâm returned from the mosque? أَرَجَعَ الإِمَامُ مِنَ المَسْجِدِ؟

   ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى المَسْجِدِ قَبْلَ الأَذَانِ وَرَجَعْتُ بَعْدَ الصَّلاَةِ .

   I went to the mosque before the adhân and returned after the salât.

✍ Exercises

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Change the subject of the following sentences to feminine.

Ex.3: Change the possessive pronoun in the following sentences into feminine.

Ex.4: Fill in the blanks with the suitable personal pronouns (أَنْتَ ، أَنْتُمْ ، أَنْتِ ، أَنْتُنَّ).

Ex.5: Fill in the blanks with the suitable possessive pronoun (كَ ، كُمْ ، كِ ، كُنَّ)

Ex.6: Fill in the blanks with أَنَا or نَحْنُ .

Ex.7: Read and write.

📖 Vocabulary

الْآنَ	now	الْقَاهِرَةُ	Cairo
الِاخْتِبَارُ	examination	الْأُسْبُوْعُ	week
		الدَّرْسُ	lesson

LESSON 16

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. In Arabic nouns are classified as (1) rational and (2) irrational. They are also called intelligent and non-intelligent. Rational nouns are those that refer to human beings. Angels, devils, and such beings are also included in this class. Irrational nouns refer to things, animals and concepts.

   In the singular there is no difference between these two groups. In plural, however, there is a very important difference. Plural of rational nouns are treated as plural, so plural words like "they" "these" "those" are used to refer to them. Plural of irrational nouns are treated as feminine singular, e.g.

   Rational (عَاقِلٌ)

   Singular: هَذَا طَالِبٌ جَدِيْدٌ . هُوَ صَغِيْرٌ .

   Plural: هَؤُلَاءِ طُلَّابٌ جُدُدٌ . هُمْ صِغَارٌ .

   Irrational (غَيْرُ عَاقِلٍ)

   Singular: هَذَا كِتَابٌ جَدِيْدٌ . هُوَ صَغِيْرٌ .

   Plural: هَذِهِ كُتُبٌ جَدِيْدَةٌ . هِيَ صَغِيْرَةٌ .

   So regard the plural of irrational nouns as feminine singular.

   Note: 1. The students went out. الطُّلَّابُ خَرَجُوا .

   2. The dogs went out. الكِلَابُ خَرَجَتْ .

   This is the basic rule. There are exceptions to this rule which you will learn later on.

2. We have learnt some patterns of the broken plural. Here are more:

مَفَاعِلُ	مَسْجِدٌ	مَسَاجِدُ
(1a2â3i4-u).	*masjid-u-n*	*masâjid-u*
This pattern has no tanwîn.	دَفْتَرٌ	دَفَاتِرُ
	daftar-u-n	*dafâtir-u*

✍Exercises

Ex.1: Learn the examples.

Ex.2: Change the subject in the following sentences to plural as shown in the example.

Ex.3: Fill in the blanks with the demonstrative pronouns:

(هَذَا ، هَذِهِ ، هَؤُلاَءِ)

Ex.4: Fill in the blanks with the demonstrative pronouns:

(ذَلِكَ ، تِلْكَ ، أُولَئِكَ)

🕮Vocabulary

النَّهْرُ	river	الفُنْدُقُ	hotel
البَحْرُ	sea	الطَّائِرَةُ	airplane

LESSON 17

This is a continuation of lesson 16. It contains no new constructions.

Note that the plural of حِمَارٌ is حُمُرٌ and also حَمِيْرٌ

Exercises

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Change the subject in the following sentences to plural as shown in the example.

Ex.3: Fill in the blanks with suitable predicates.

Ex.4: Write the plural of the following nouns.

Vocabulary

الشَّرِكَةُ firm, company	مُدِيْرُ الشَّرِكَةِ director of the company
رَخِيْصٌ cheap	يَابَانِيَّةٌ Japanese
القَمِيْصُ shirt, pl قُمْصَانٌ	

LESSON 18

In this lesson we learn the following:

1. Unlike English, Arabic has three numbers: singular, plural and dual. Dual refers to two, and more than two is plural. The dual form ends in «-âni», e.g.,

بَيْتَانِ	بَيْتٌ
bait-âni	*bait-u-n*
يَدَانِ	يَدٌ
yad-âni	*yad-u-n*

- The dual of هَذَا is هَذَانِ and of هَذِهِ is هَاتَانِ, e.g.

هَذَانِ كِتَابَانِ.

هَاتَانِ سَيَّارَتَانِ.

- The dual of هُوَ and هِيَ is هُمَا ,e.g.

Who are these two boys?	مَنْ هَذَانِ الْوَلَدَانِ ؟
They are (two) new students.	هُمَا طَالِبَانِ جَدِيْدَانِ .
Where are the two sisters?	أَيْنَ الأُخْتَانِ ؟
They are in the room.	هُمَا فِي الْغُرْفَةِ .

Note that the adjective qualifying a dual noun is also dual.

2. كَمْ "how many". Note that the noun following كَمْ is singular and in the accusative case. e.g.

How many books?	كَمْ كِتَاباً ؟
How many cars?	كَمْ سَيَّارَةً ؟

Note that a noun with tanwîn in the accusative case takes an alif which is not pronounced, e.g.

كِتَابٌ - كِتَابٍ - كِتَاباً

But a noun ending in the round ta (ةٌ) does not take this alif, e.g.

سَيَّارَةٌ – سَيَّارَةٍ – سَيَّارَةً

✍Exercises

Ex.1: Answer the following questions using the dual e.g.

كَمْ قَلَماً عِنْدَكَ ؟

عِنْدِيْ قَلَمَانِ.

Note that the dual of أَخٌ is أَخَوَانِ (not أَخَانِ).

Ex.2: Read and write.

Ex.3: Fill in the blanks with the suitable words, and vocalize it with the correct ending.

Ex.4: Change the subject in the following sentences to dual.

Ex.5: Read and write the following nouns with the correct ending.

Ex.6: Write the dual of the following words.

🕮Vocabulary

العَجَلَةُ	wheel	السَّبُّوْرَةُ	writing board
العِيْدُ	festival	الرِيَالُ	riyal
السَّنَةُ	year	الحَيُّ	city district
النَافِذَةُ	window	الرَّكْعَةُ	rak'ah (part of salât) pl رَكَعَاتٌ
المِسْطَرَةُ	ruler		

Note that the second letter «k» has sukûn in the singular, and fatha in the plural.

LESSON 19

In this lesson we learn the numbers 3 to 10 with a masculine noun following them.

- The word for "one" is وَاحِدٌ and it follows the noun as an adjective e.g.

One book كِتَابٌ وَاحِدٌ

- The word for "two" is اِثْنَانِ and this also follows the noun as an adjective, e.g.

"two books". كِتَابَانِ اِثْنَانِ

But usually the word اِثْنَانِ is omitted because the the dual form is enough to suggest the meaning of "two'. But اِثْنَانِ is used for emphasis.

- Numbers3 to 10 : these numbers are used as mudâf, e.g.

Three books ثَلاثَةُ كُتُبٍ

Four houses أَرْبَعَةُ بُيُوتٍ

Five pens خَمْسَةُ أَقْلامٍ

Ten men عَشَرَةُ رِجَالٍ

The noun that denotes the thing numbered is called ma'dud (مَعْدُوْدٌ).

Note that the ma'dûd is plural ; and it is in the genitive case because it is mudâf ilaihi. The word denoting the number may be in any case: nominative, genitive or accusative, e.g.

Three students went out. خَرَجَ **ثَلاثَةُ** طُلاَّبٍ .

In four houses. فِيَ **أَرْبَعَةِ** بُيُوْتٍ .

I saw five men. رَأَيْتُ **خَمْسَةَ** رِجَالٍ .

Note: in كَمْ ثَمَنُ هَـذَا؟ "what is the price of this ?" there is an omission. The word omitted is رِيَالاً or any other word denoting monetary unit.

✍ Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Read and write the following sentences.

Ex.3: Answer each of the following questions using the number given in brackets.

Ex.4: Count from 3 to 10 using the following words as ma‘dûd.

📖 Vocabulary

كُلٌّ	all	شُكْرًا	thanks
كُلُّهُمْ	all of them	اليَوْمُ	day, pl أَيَّامٌ
كُلُّكُمْ	all of you	الثَّمَنُ	price
كُلُّنَا	all of us	النِصْفُ	half
البَلَدُ	country, pl بِلاَدٌ	القِرْشُ	1/10th of a riyal, pl قُرُوْشٌ
مُخْتَلِفٌ	different	قُدَامَى	pl of قَدِيْمٌ old
الحَافِلَةُ	bus	الرَّاكِبُ	passenger (traveling by a bus or plane), pl رُكَّابٌ
مِنْهُمْ	of them (literally, from them)	السُّؤَالُ	question
أُوْرُبَّا	Europe	الجَيْبُ	pocket
يُوْغُسْلاَفِيَا	Yugoslavia		

Lesson 20

In this lesson we learn the number from 3 to 10 with feminine maʿdûd. We have already learnt these numbers with masculine maʿdûd, e.g.

Three sons ثَلَاثَةُ أَبْنَاءٍ

Now if the maʿdûd is feminine, the "ta-marbûtah" (ة) at the end of the number is omitted, e.g.

ثَلَاثُ بَنَاتٍ	three daughters	ثَلَاثَةُ أَبْنَاءٍ	three sons
أَرْبَعُ أَخَوَاتٍ	four sisters	أَرْبَعَةُ إِخْوَةٍ	four sons
خَمْسُ أُمَّهَاتٍ	five mothers	خَمْسَةُ آبَاءٍ	five fathers
سِتُّ نِسَاءٍ	six women	سِتَّةُ رِجَالٍ	six men
سَبْعُ طَالِبَاتٍ	seven lady students	سَبْعَةُ طُلَّابٍ	seven students
ثَمَانِيْ غُرَفٍ	eight rooms	ثَمَانِيَةُ بُيُوتٍ	eight houses

Note that ثَمَانِيْ has sukun on the last letter.

عَشْرُ نِسَاءٍ	ten women	عَشَرَةُ رِجَالٍ	ten men

Note that عَشَرَةُ has fatha on the (ش) and عَشْرُ has sukun.

The feminine of وَاحِدٌ is وَاحِدَةٌ and of اِثْنَانِ is اِثْنَتَانِ, e.g.

لِي أُخْتٌ وَاحِدَةٌ / لِي أُخْتَانِ اثْنَتَانِ .

Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write.

Ex.2: Read and write.

Ex.3: Answer each of the following questions using the number given in brackets.

Ex.4: Write the numbers appearing in figures in the following sentences in words.

Ex.5: Count from 3 to 10 using the following nouns as ma'dûd.

Vocabulary

إِنْدُونِيسِيَا	Indonesia	كَلِمَاتٌ	pl of كَلِمَةٌ word
غُرَفٌ	pl of غُرْفَةٌ room	مَجَلَّةٌ	magazine, journal
دُرُوسٌ	pl of دَرْسٌ , lesson	حَرْفٌ	letter (of the alphabet),
أَعْمَامٌ	pl of عَمٌّ paternal uncle		pl حُرُوفٌ

LESSON 21

This is a test lesson. There is no new construction in it. There are about five new words. They are:

ذَاكَ	which is the same as ذَلِكَ	اللَّوْنُ	colour, pl أَلْوَانٌ
وَاسِعٌ	spacious	نُحِبُّ	we love
آسِيَا	Asia	نُحِبُّهُ	we love him

Exercises

Ex.1: Answer the following questions.

Ex.2: Say if these statements are right or wrong.

Ex.3: Write the names of Asian, African and European countries mentioned in this lesson.

LESSON 22

We have learnt several groups of nouns and adjectives which do not have tanwîn. Most nouns and adjectives have tanwîn. Tanwîn is omitted in the following cases:

a) When the noun or adjective has اَلْ e.g. كِتَابٌ : الكِتَابُ

b) When it is mudâf, e.g. كِتَابٌ : كِتَابُ بِلاَلٍ

c) When it is preceded by يَا e.g. أُسْتَاذٌ : يَا أُسْتَاذُ

But there are certain nouns and adjectives which never have tanwîn. They are called *diptotes* (in Arabic المَمْنُوْعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ).

We have learnt in this book the following groups of nouns and adjectives which are diptotes:

1. Feminine proper nouns e.g. آمِنَةُ ، زَيْنَبُ
2. Masculine proper nouns ending in "ta marbûtah" (ة) e.g. حَمْزَةُ ، أُسَامَةُ
3. Masculine proper nouns ending in «-ân» e.g. عُثْمَانُ ، رَمَضَانُ
4. Adjectives on the pattern of فَعْلاَنُ e.g. كَسْلاَنُ ، مَلآنُ
5. Masculine proper nouns on the pattern of أَفْعَلُ e.g. أَحْمَدُ ، أَنْوَرُ
6. Adjectives on the pattern أَفْعَلُ e.g. أَسْوَدُ ، أَحْمَرُ
7. Non-Arabic proper nouns e.g., وِلْيَمُ ، لَنْدَنُ ، بَاكِسْتَانُ
8. The following patterns of broken plural:

    a) أَفْعِلاَءُ, e.g. أَصْدِقَاءُ ، أَغْنِيَاءُ ، أَقْوِيَاءُ

    b) فُعَلاَءُ, e.g. فُقَرَاءُ ، زُمَلاَءُ ، وُزَرَاءُ

    c) مَفَاعِلُ, e.g. مَسَاجِدُ ، فَنَادِقُ ، مَكَاتِبُ

    d) مَفَاعِيْلُ, e.g. مَنَادِيْلُ ، مَفَاتِيْحُ ، فَنَاجِيْنُ

Note that أَطِبَّـاءُ is originally أَطْبِبَـاءُ on the pattern of أَفْعِلاَءُ, but because of the assimilation of the two "b"'s, the form has been slightly changed.

✍Exercises

Ex.1: Read and write the following words keeping in mind the rule concerning the diptote. (A diptote has no tanwîn, but has only one dammah, whereas other nouns and adjectives have two dammahs.)

📖Vocabulary

أَحْمَرُ	red	بَغْدَادُ	Baghdad
أَزْرَقُ	blue	جِدَّةُ	Jeddah
أَخْضَرُ	green	فِنْجَانٌ	tea-cup, pl فَنَاجِيْنُ
أَسْوَدُ	black	دَقِيْقَةٌ	minute, pl دَقَائِقُ
أَصْفَرُ	yellow	مَنَادِيْلُ	pl of مِنْدِيْلٌ kerchief
أَبْيَضُ	white	مَفَاتِيْحُ	pl of مِفْتَاحٌ key
قَالَ	he said	قَالَتْ	she said

LESSON 23

We have learnt before that a noun is in the genitive case when it:

a) is preceded by a preposition, e.g.

بِلَالٌ : مِنْ بِلَالَ　　　　　　　الْبَيْتُ : فِي الْبَيْتِ

b) is muḍâf ilaihi, e.g.

بِلَالٌ : بِنْتُ بِلَالَ　　　　　　　الْمُدَرِّسُ : كِتَابُ الْمُدَرِّسِ

Please note that a diptote in these two situations takes a fatha instead of a kasrah, i.e. the genitive ending in ordinary nouns is «-i», but in diptotes it is «-a», e.g.

بِلَالٌ :	مِنْ بِلَالَ	كِتَابُ بِلَالَ
أَحْمَدُ :	مِنْ أَحْمَدَ	كِتَابُ أَحْمَدَ
إِبْرَاهِيمُ :	مِنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ	كِتَابُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

Exercises

Ex.1: Learn the following.

Ex.2: Read and write the following keeping in mind the rule about the diptote.

Ex.3: Read and write the following with the correct ending.

Ex.4: Count from 3 to 10 with the following nouns as ma'dûd.
Note that these nouns are diptotes. So they will have fatha instead of kasrah, e.g. the plural of مَسْجِدٌ is مَسَاجِدُ

three mosques	ثَلَاثَةُ مَسَاجِدَ
four hotels	أَرْبَعَةُ فَنَادِقَ
five classmates	خَمْسَةُ زُمَلَاءَ

Vocabulary

إِصْطَنْبُولُ Istanbul　　　　الطَّائِفُ Taif City

وَاشِنْطَنُ Washington